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WEEKLY REVIEW

General News Summary. A marble quarry of vast extent has

een discovered in Spokane, Oregon. Ryan Bro.'s tannery, Chicago, burned Decmber 15th. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$12,-

The steamer Eros was sunk in a col ision off Liverpool, Dec. 15th. The crew are missing.

The latest official list of the Vienn beatre calamity estimates the number of miss-It is expected that an acceptable

bankruptcy bill will be presented in the Senate at an early day. An explosion occurred in a colliery, lolton, England, Dec. 19th. It is reported

that 150 lives were lost. It is reported at Berlin that another Nibilistic mine assassination plot has been dis-

covered at the Czar's palace, Gatchina. Dennis O'Connor, Dec. 15th, sent Patrick Egan, at Paris, \$10,500, Chicago's first

contribution to the Anti Coercion fund.

Guiteau, the assassin, had a plaster east taken of his head the other day. He expressed himself well pleased with the result.

By a collision at a crossing in New Jersey, Dec, 19, a locomotive and two cars and a signal station were wrecked. A fireman was

Two hundred thousand trees have een planted this season by the St. Paul and Manitoba road along forty-seven miles of its route.

Four men were drowned at Charleston, West Virginia, Dec. 15th. They were in a skiff which was caught in the current and carried over a dam.

John A. Ingram, of Mt. Union, Pa. placed a can of dynamite on a stove, Dec. 19th. The package exploded, tearing the building to pieces and killing Ingram, his wife and four Chicago had two deaths by suicide

Dec. 19th. A Frenchman named Thos. Major died from the effects of potson. His wife and child had died only a week before. W. Keppler a blacksmith, cut his throat, causing instant In Holyoke, Mass., are twenty-five

mills, with \$6,000,000 capital, and employing 8,500 men engaged in making writing paper. Their product is 150 tons a day, more than one half of the entire American production of writing papers.

At Caldwell, Kansas, a porty of cowboys on a drunken spree a few days ago, commenced firing on the towns people, and killed Mike Meagher, a special policeman. One of their number, Speer, was shot dead while attempting to escape, and the others, after being corralled by a pursuing party of citizens, managed to escape.

A pre at St. Mary's, Ohio, Dec. 18th, destroyed a flouring mill, a grain warehouse, and other property. Loss, \$30,000. A fire on the same day at Lorain, Ohio, destroyed the Cleveland, Tuscarora Valley & Wheeling rail road shops, with their contents, including machinery, too.s, stock, one coach and three ten-000: no insurance.

The Senate Dec. 15th, received from the Secretary of War the annual report of the Mississippi River commission. It shows the progress of surveys and examinations during the past year to Oct. 10th. The river is now triangulated from Keokuk to the Gulf. Lines of precise leves are complete between Keokuk and New Orleans. One hundred and forty-four thousand dollars have been expended for supation. The Commission calls for \$200,000 for surveys for the next fiscal year. Much space is devoted to improvements below Cairo. estimated necessities for improvements are \$33,000,000 for the next fiscal year. \$3,113,000 is asked to construct the channel and protect the banks; \$1,000,000 is asked for closing gaps existing in levees. Regarding levees, the Commission quote their report of February, 1880, strongly urging its adoption. It is urged that authority be given the Commission or person in charge of work, to apply to the United States Courts for the condemnation of land or mate rial and the assessment of damages to the owner: also that Congress declare to what extent the river shall be under the Commission, during the progress of the work, and to what extent the material found on the bars and islands within the banks, may be used without pay to riparian owners.

Crime and Criminals.

Lorenzo Baker, a prominent citizen of Schogtleope, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonmen for defrauding Rev. W. H. Meeker, of Hoosic Falls, of \$10,000.

It is stated that Halloway, the alleged defaulting paying teller of the bank of Pougheepsie, has been mentally disturbed for months. ounts are in the utmost confusion.

August Arndt, a crank, was arrested t Omaha, December 15th, for threatening the life of Judge Dunlap. Arndt has been sus pected of the assassination of Colonel Watson B. Smith, recently, in Omaha.

A Leadville special says that Indeendence Mining Camp, twenty miles west of there, has for a long time been overrun with desperadoes, who frequently banded together and took possession of the camp, shooting citizens and closing stores, blockading business for several hours. Early on the evening of December 19th, two of them, named Patton and Malloy, while drunk, started up the street shooting pomiscuously. The people rose in indignation, pursued the villains, and literally riddled them with bullets. They fired on the pursuers, but without effect. The rest of the oughs took the hint and left town.

News from Abroad.

IRELAND. The Land Commissioners in hearing the appeals will only consider the questions of nterpretation and not valuation. Dillon has been indirectly informed that he can at once obtain his liberation by promising to leave Ire-land. He refuses to give a pledge. Home Rolers in Parliament speak of putting forward O'Donovan Merro, correspondent of the Daily Now, as a candidate for Parliament, and state that he be asked to go on a lecturing tour in the United States. Many copies of the United Ireland were seized in Cork. Several hundred ten ement farmers ploughed Parnell's farm at Avondale, and performed other work thereon Separating, they cheered Parnell, Dillon and

A Dublin correspondent says: The organization against the payment of rents is becoming still more formidable. It is regarded as much of a crime to go into the Land Court as to pay rent. A list of persons have been served with notices, and those suspected of paying rents are posted at chapels and other places where they are likely to be seen, and although the police tear them down, they are immediately posted again. The following are the latest particulars regard ing the seizure of arms here. Early Satu

day evening eight police met at the station and received orders to actend for specia duty between midnight and one o'clock Sun day morning. On reporting they were in formed of two seizures of fire arms were to be made proceeded to Crabagon row, forced the door of one of the tenements, rushed up stairs and reached the rooms. They found under beds and in clothes presses twenty-six rifles, six revolvers, one pike, and seven hundred cartridges. They then arrested two men named Whelan in the house. The ammunition was removed to the station and the police went to the house of one Ryan, where they discovered twenty eight pounds of guzpowder and a quantity of dynamite. The prisoners were taken with the explosives to the station and charged with having arms in a proclaimed district, but it is believed charges of a more serious nature will be preferred. A boy 13 years old, a brother of one of the Whelans, was arrested.

It is denied that the Queen will open Parliament in person. The Manchester Guartian joins in the general condemnation of Blaine's letter of instructions to Lowell regardng the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Countess of Crawford and Bulcarres has announced that she has determined not to offer a reward for the restoration of the body of her husband, the Eurl, in order not to create a precedent and encourage repetitions of such outrages. THE ORIENT.

Serious troubles have broken out in Soudan. The false prophet with 1,500 followers totally annihilated Governor Fashodas' force of 350 Egyptians and killed the Governor. SPAIN.

A large meeting resolved to ask the government to remove the ast vestiges of slavery in the Antillas.

A Visit to Morocco. Pall Mail Gazette

Visitors to Morocco find the country and its people marvelously strange and fresh. Theirs "are the rain and the sunshine, and the ways of an old wisdom by our world forgot." Nowhere can a man be more conscious of the mere joy of living; nowhere be more impressed with the vanity and tedium of much that European civilization considers indispensable to the interests of life. From the hour you set foot in the country the present moment seems so full of delight that there is but the smallest desire to project life into anticipation. Time ceases to exist, or at least to be of any account. It must be admitted, however, that the disposition of everybody in this lazy lotos-eating land to act on this is at times a little troublesome. You have arranged to make an excursion to a town in the interior; you have fixed the day for starting-after having found that it must not be a Tuesday, for "Tletsa feletsa" ("on the third day all fails"); nor on a Friday; for that is their Sabbath-you have been promised guides and mules by such a time; but do not expect them there, they will not come. You go to the man with whom you have made arrangements; he is probably doing nothing, and he has probably nothing to say in answer to your complaint but Please, Allah, to-morrow " Yetif you manage to set out on 'he third day, or manage to set out on 'he third day, or before the week has run out, you will have been treated fairly well. They mean no neglect or disrespect; it is onl their "Old-World" way. Hence their proverb, "Once over the threshold the proverb, "Once over the threshold the journey's half done." For traveling there are, of course, neither carriages nor roads, the roads so called are only collocations of mule and camel tracks. Till within two or three years ago there was not a single wheeled vehicle in Morocco; but now there is known to be two -the one is a yellow antediluvian gig. which the Sultan has procured somehow or other, and which figured some time ago in a State procession, to the astonishment and delight of the spectators; the other is a wheelbarrow which a gentleman recently took to Mogador, and of which the stalwart Moor to whom it was consigned so little surmised the use that when he had filled it with mertar according to instructions he promptly shouldered it and strode off. Traveling on mule-back, however, in the large, well-padded saddles of the country, with stirrups like slippers, is no great hardship to either man or woman, and the way is constantly beguiled by some fresh illustration of Moorish life and manners, a company of noisy country folk going to or coming from market; a troop of horsemen dashing past, with flowing white jelabs; the ghostly-looking, silent cavalcade of an Arab sheik of the plains, and his harem, swathed from view-all but, perhaps, one lustrous eye; the astonished rustic girl, who hides her face but not her legs; or the toilsome, almost naked peasant dawdling along behind his aboriginal plow. A goat and a donkey may often be seen yoked together, and a woman has been seen in the place of a goat; but whatever the team, the plowing is always

the same-a mere scoring of the soil, and yet it brings forth in abundance. Old Mr. Reed's Money.

indianapolis Journal. A wealthy old man named Reed, living near Rainsville, Ind., is afraid of banks, and has been in the habit of secreting his money in different places on his farm, and for the past few months has had between \$14,000 and \$15.000 hidden away in a tin box, which was placed in a wooden box, and this hidden under the hay in the Larn. A few days since the money disappeared. Reed has a son Oscar, who has given the family considerable trouble, having on two occasions stolen sums of money from his father. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of young Reed, but before the constable reached the farm on his way to make the arrest about \$12,000 of the stolen money was found. but not where Reed first hid it. The money returned by the thief, \$2,000 in gold and \$10,000 in greenbacks and national bank notes, was found in a meal sack, which had been thrown into a buggy standing in the barn. No arrests were made. Old Mr. Reed now deposits h's spare change in a bank.

CUITEAU

Washington, Dec. 15.—As soon as Court was called to order, Guiteau addressed the court and said: "I want to make a little speech. It will be a great misfortune if anything should happen to this jury. They are very honest, intelligent men, and I want the best care taken of them. There are some of them who are not accustomed to good, wholesome food, and consequently they are liable to have indigestion. I want the court to order them out every morning before breakfast for a walk of four or five miles. I have two or three more little speeches to make, but this will do for the present."

Juige Cox—The court will attend to the wants of the jury.

of the jury.

Collier recalled.—Witness never detected any signs of insanity in the prisoner.

Scoville began to cross examine witness, when Guiteau in great rage shouted, "I ever saw this man but once in my life, and that was in 1878; never saw him but five minutes. What does he know about me. This shows just how little sense you have got, Corkhill, to put up this man as an expert; and you haven't got common horse sense to waste the time of the court in examining his character. He was only a clerk in a lawyer's office. ver's office.

ing his character. He was only a clerk in a lawyer's office.

Re-examined by Col. Corkhill:
Witness—in my opinion, at the ime I knew
him he was perfectly competent to distinguish
between right and wrong.
Exception by Scoville.

K. M. Justlee, a lawyer from Logansport,
Indi na, was the next witness. He knew the
prisoner in 1878, when he was selling a book,
"The Life of Moody."
Guitteau constantly interrupted the witness
with his flow of vile and abusive language. He
gradually work d himself into a towering rage,
and declaimed aga not the witness, the prosecution and the cranks whom he claim d threatened him with violence, his billingsgate being
especially directed against the prosecution
and the frat thing he knows God Alm ghty
will take him off and send him down below."

Rev. Rush R. Shippen, pastor of All Souls
church, Washington, boarded at the same
house and occupied a seat at the same table
with the prisoner, from April last until the day
before the nurder of the President, when he
(prisoner) disappeared. Witness had frequently conversed with the prisoner. Both had
lived in Chicago, and that forme I the basis of
conversations which led to quite a familiar acquaintanceship. The prisoner was a little neryous, chatty and polite. Witness never detected anything to indicate insanity. The usual
topics of conversation were Conking, Garfield
and the New Test ment revision. He exhibited
no more excitement than any other person
might.

Mrs. Dummire, the former wife of Guiteau,

and the New Test-ment revision. He exhibited no more excitement than any other person might.

Mrs. Dunmire, the former wife of Guiteau, took the stand. She was married to the prisoner in 1869.

Scoville objected, unless the record of proof of divorce was shown.

Witness was then withdrawn, Corichill saying he would introduce the witness after obtaining a copy of the record.

Dr. Nobie Young, physician at the jail, relisted several talks with the prisoner. At one time he asked the prisoner why he "removed" (using the prisoner's term) the President. His reply was: "Because I was inspired to do so." And a little after he said: "If the President should die I would be convinced that my inspiration was from Deity, but if he should recover I would be in doubt about it."

Witness was asked if he considered the prisoner sane, and he replied: "A perfectly sane man, sir, and as bright, quick and intelligent a man as you would see in summer's day: not the slightest indication of insanity about himalities impatient of restraint at times, a little nervous, as men in his position would naturally be, but perfectly sane."

Mrs. Scoville suddenly rose in her place and said: "Your honor, I would like to ask a question of the witness. I consider it of vital importance to the case.

Guiteau—(Impatiently) Now, don't sister!

It is all these people can do to stand me witn-

Guiteau—(Impatiently) Now, don't sisteff It is all these people can do to stand me witn-out your talking. You are no lawyer. Mrs. Scoville—The question is of vital im-

sortance. Scoville-I prefer, your honor, that permis Scoville—I prefer, your honor, that permis sion should not be given.

Davidge—Let Mrs. Scoville suggest the question to her husband and we will not object.

Mrs. Scoville, (sofe wor)—Well, he don't know how to sak any questions any way.

Scoville asked if it were possible to place in the prisoner's coffee any drugs that would make him appear brighter or more quiet as the case might be.

Mrs. Scoville wrote her question and reached over to hand it to her nuscand, when Guiteau sharply said to her: "Now, you just mind your business and attend to your own sffairs; you are making yourself altogether too officious

i this case."

Pending the colloquy of Guiteau and his sister, witness was permitted to depart, much to be disappointment, apparently of Mrs. Scotter ville.

Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds, a lawyer of Chicago, knew the prisoner first about May, 1868, in Chicago. Witness visited the prisoner in the jall twelve days after the assassination. Prisoner asked me, "Where were you on the day of the assassination?"

Corkhill—Did he use the word "assassina Witness-Yes; that is the precise word h

Witness made a memoranda of the conversa tion with the prisoner at this interview, and to refresh his memory, was allowed to read from them. Witness read two or three times, quot-ing the prisoner's words and used the word "assassination."

"assassination."

Corkhill—Did he use that term?

Witness—He used that word and never spoke in reference to any divine inspiration at the interview. After this, at a subsequent interview, he always spoke of the murder as the removal of the President.

At this point Guiteau shouted, "This man came to me as an old friend from Chicago, when really he was nothing but a spy employed by Corkhill. I want to thunder this to the American people to let them understand what this can people to let them understand what this man's character is." Then turning to Corkhill, said: "This is your work, Corkhill, and God Almighty will damn you for it. You have de ceived all through and stolen my thoughts and betrayed them."

Witness continued to real from the notes he

Witness continued to real from the notes he had taken at the second interview with the

had taken at the second interview with the prisoner.

An allusion being made to something which appeared in the Washington Republicus, Guiteau pounded upon the desk and shouted out, "That is just what that little whelp (Gorham) was writing at that time. Now he is ready to eat his own words. He is hanging around Arthur now and trying to get some little office. He ought to be ashamed of himself if he has any decency. I have got a speech on this fellow, Gorham. I only want to get a chance at him." Witness stated that he read to the prisoner what Grant and Conkling and some of his (the prisoner's alleged) friends said of him, Guiteau, and his crime.

what Grant and Conkling and some of his (the prisoner's alleged) friends said of him, Guiteau, and his crime.

Guiteau, walking the floor excitedly, said: "What does it mean? I would have staked my life that they would have defended me. They knew they wanted Garfield removed, and yet they denounce me, and can only see in it a bloody act."

Witness also showed him some papers in which he (Guiteau) was bitterly denounced for his crime, and his (the prisoner's) comment was that the true facts had been suppressed and he had not had any defense.

Witness continued: He asked me, referring to Gr nt, Conkilng and other prominent stalwarts "Do they know I have stated that I have no acomplices!" and I told him yes. He seemed dazed, and said, repeating the words several times, "Most astounding! most astounding!" Guiteau here broke in and said with a sneer: "You was a pietty smart detective, wasn't you, General? You will probably yet have more business in this line now."

Immediately after the recess Guiteau said: "I've given over one thousand autographs since the trial began. It has been suggested that I charge 25 cents for them, but I decline. We want money, however, for this trial. There are certain office-holders in this city and throughout the country that never would have their positions but for my inspiration. I want these men, if they have any conscience, to respond to this appeal and send us money. If they don't do it I shall speak out in meeting and give their names the next time. Some rich men in New York gave Mrs. Gardeld several hundred thousand dollars. It was a noble act, and I applaud it. Now I want them to give me some. I demand it in the name of justice and right."

Corkhill introduced in evidence an application made by Guiteau ten years ago for a life

justice and right."

Corkhill introduced in evidence an application made by Guiteau ten years ago for a life insurance policy, in which the prisoner answered in the negative the question, "has there ever been any insanity in your family." State Gen. Reynolds continued—At my second interview with the prisoner he wrote an address to the American people, which since has been published, and handed it to me with the request 1 at I have it published.

The original draft was then introduced an by Corkhill, Guiteau following closely and

commenting. When the word "inspiration" was read, l'orier arose, and called attention to the fact that this was the first announcement or "inspiration" as defense for murder, and tha it was made on the 19th of July, after the prisoner had learned that Arthur, Grant, Conkilng and the other stalwarts that he expected would shield blin, in reality loathed him, and abhorred bits set. ils act. Gulteau shouted, "It's a lie, Mr. Big-mouth-

Guiteau shouted, "It's a lie, Mr. Big-mouthed Porter!"

Booville protested against this style of argument to the jury, and demanded Porter to withdraw his remark.

Porter—"I shall not withdraw one word I shall say upon this trial."

A number of letters written by Guiteau since his incarceration were read by the District Attorney and were offered to disprove the theory of insanity. After the reading was concluded Guiteau inquired, "Where are the rest of my letters, Corkhill, that you intercepted? I think the American people ought to know what a miserable sneak you are."

Scoville questioned the witness (Reynolds) until adjournment.

Question—Have you always been on good terms with the prisoner?

Guiteau shouted: "Yes, I have always considered him my friend, and he proved himself a mean, dirty scoundrel. A nice record you will have, Reynolds, to come sneaking into my cell to get information to hang me on."

Scoville pressed the witness closely and finally received an answer.

"The government paid me for my expenses while holding these interviews."

Guiteau—How much?

Scoville—Y u keep quiet.

Guiteau—Well, then, ask him how much he

Guiteau—How much?
Scoville—Y u keep quiet.
Guiteau—Well, then, ask him how much he got. It takes you an hour to get out of him what I could learn in ten minutes.
Scoville asked witness how much he received.
Witness replied \$85.
Guiteau—Three interviews. Well, that's pretty good. About \$30 a day for lying. That's more than Cockeill -arns, but then he will get his reward down below in the next world.
The cross examination elicited nothing new or material. Guiteau became disgusted with the tedlousness of the trial, and proposed to go home.

ome. Adjourned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The District Attorney

Washington, Dec. 16.—The District Attorney being a little late Guiteau improved the time to make one of his little speeches. He said with a chuckle: "I understand that General Reynolds is sick this A. M. I wonder if Corkhill is. I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It is about time for Corkhill to get sick and stay sick."

Geo. D. Barnard, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kings county, N. Y., took the stand to prove the divorce of Anna J. Guitesu from the prisoner. Witness presented the record of the Court and the order of the Judge for his (witness) attendance. (witness) attendance. Here Scoville objected to the admission of the

papers upon the ground that they were not cer-tified to by the Clerk of the Court as required by act of Congress.

The Court overruled the objections and admitted the papers as the originals in the case.
The papers set forth the granting of absolute divorce upon the ground of adulters, and no answer having been made ! y defendant. Guiteau, referring to the woman named, with whom he had committed adultery, said: "This woman, Jennings, was a high-toned woman in New York. It was purely a matter of business between us. I committed adultery with her to get rid of a woman I did not love. I thoughtit

was much more a morel course than to live with her and have children year after year. I have and strictly a virtuous man for six years past, man-always have been a high-toned Christian Scoville desired to note an exception to the dinission of the evidence.
Guiteau (with impatience)—Oh, what is the se of quibbling over that? I admit my mariage and my divorce. I don't care for that. I ranget married again anywhere outside of New York State, and for that matter in New York too. Under the new law there, if a man lives a strictly virtuous life for six years after being divorced the courts will let him marry again. Why, I could get married in New York tomor-row if I wanted to. Gen. Reynolds was called. Guiteau at once broke in retulantly, saving

A number of newspaper slips which the witness had read to the prisoner at this interview to show him what were the sentiments of Grant, Conkling and others in regard to his (prisoner's) crime, were then read by the District Attorney. When the letter of Grant was read in which the writer, speaking of Guiteau, said, "My son tells me he is a dead beat," Guiteau became very angry and shouted: "This is what Fred Grant says. He's a nice pill, isn't he, han ing around his father? I should say he is a bigger dead beat than I am."

Another passage was read which spoke of Guiteau's crime as a most andacious act.
Guiteau's crime as a most andacious act.
Guiteau (interrupting)—And so it was, to enter that depot and shoot slown the President of the United States, surrounded by all his friends! I have wondered at it a good many times, how I ever did it. I thought to myself this morning that I would not undertake to do it again for a million of doilars, but I was in such a desperate state of mind I could not resist it. I was impelled upon the President by a force I could not resist.

Ellen C. Grant was called, and Guiteau

by a force I could not resis.

Ellen C. Grant was called, and Guiteau shouted, "Mrs Grant, the lady I boarded with prior to the 1st of July. She is a very fine lady and I owe her \$47. I trust I shall pay you soon, Mrs. Grant, as soon as these fellows holding fat offices shall respond to my call." (Striking the table excitedly). "I made them. If they don't contribute I shall call out their names in meeting."

Witness never suspected the prisoner was insane.

witness never suspected the prisoner was insane.

Mrs. Anna J. Dunmire, Guiteau's divorced wife, was then called. Several ladies arose to leave the court room.

Guiteau moved uneasily upon his seat, and looking angrily towards the audience, crie i out, "There won't be smut on this examination. The ladies need not go out. Tay have no business to put this woman on the stand unless Corchill wants to sdr up filth. I say it's an outrage on deceney for Corkhill to drag this lady in here and have her character ripped up, as i will be. Corkhill ought to be ashamed of himself. He's worse than an old hog, and I appeal to the court to intercept this infamous action of Corkhill's. Arthur is President, and I have the right to demand that he shall put some reputable lawyer in the place of this infamous Corkhill."

Very much to the surprise of every one but

Very much to the surprise of every one but wo or three questions were asked witness, and her statement in reply to the last question, "I never saw any signs of insanity in the prisoner while I lived with him as his wife," closed the

while I lived with him as his wife," closed the examination by the prosecution.
Guitrau, with a sigh of relief, said to Corkhill, "Tank you, Mr. Corkhill, for the sake of her children. This is the most decent thing you have done in this trial. I expect however, that Porter and Davidge insisted on it, and they are both supposed to be decent men."
Then turning impatiently to Scoville said, "Now cut this short and let us have something size."

"Now cut this short and let us have something else."

The cross-examination of Mrs. Dunmire was tedious and wholly fruitless, and as she left the stand Guiteau shouted after her, "I have not een this lady for eight years. So far as I know she is a high toned Christain lady. I have nothing against her. I wish her well in whatever station she must be." Recess.

Dr. Francis B. Loring, manager of an eye and ear infirmaryat Washington, examined Guiteau's eyes soon after his arrest. He did not find any indication of a diseased brain.

Dr. A. McLane, of Hamilton, N. Y., had made the disease of the mind and nerves a special study for the past nine years. He made three examinations of the prisoner at the jail, and had closely scrutinized him in court since the 28th of November. He found no defects in the physical conformation of the prisoner's head or face, nor any physical peculiarities or symptoms of congenital disease. If the brain. On the contrary I found from accurate measurements that the prisoner had a symmetrical and exceedingly well shaped head; he found external evidence of no mental or physical disease; considered the prisoner an eccentric man.

Guiteau—Exceedingly eccentric, when I am abused. I have had to take more abuse since this trial began than during my whole life before. I don't take much stock in this head business (striking the table and flashing his eyes upon the witness.) You study upon spirituology instead of craniology and you will learn something. It is spirit that gets into brain and behind it that actuates man.

Witness was asked, "What is your opinion of the prisoner's sanity!"

A. I believe the man sane, though eccentric and fully able to distinguish between right and wrong and realize the consequences.

Scoville notes an exception, and Guiteau with an air of solemnity, added: "With all respect to this court and jury, this kind of examination don't amount to a snap. Was my free agency destroyed! That is the question for this jury to decide. I swear my moral agency was destroyed. How is the prosecution going to prove it was not? That's all there is in this case.

prove it was not! That's all there is in this case.

Pending cross-examination, the court adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Oriminal Court opened at 11 o'clock, and Guiteau was escented to his seat by the officers. The announcement was immediately made of the death of the wife of juryman Hobbs, and the cou.t adjourned until Wednesday.

Mr. Scoville is reported as saying that he thinks Guiteau is spoiling his case as far as he can. Guiteau does not seem to be able to see what is to come from questions Scoville saks witnesses, and when Scoville lays the foundation for contradicting a witness, Guiteau spoils the who'e thing by correcting the witness and putting him on his guard. This was true in regard to the witness Shaw, for example. Scoville says he can prove that Mrs. Dumnire said at the time of her divorce, to Dr. Bowker of New York, that she thought she ought to remain with Guiteau, as she believed he was insane, and needed some one to care for him.

Guiteau, when leaving the court room to-day.

she believed he was insane, and needed some one to care for him.

Guiteau, when leaving the court room to-day, said to Corkhill: "I have had a model taken fron my head for a bast. I'll be a great man yet, Corkhill, if you let me alone."

Among lawyers in Washington, there is an impression that the death of the wife of the juror Hobbs, and his absence to attend the funeral, will result in a new trial for Guiteau. While the counsel on both sides consented that Hobbs should attend the funeral, the idea is that the defense will if necessary, use it to gain a new trial in case of conviction. The court desires to accord the defense every right and every privilege, and abundant caution will be taken against the possibility of hasging a man not mentally responsible. Some lawyers think this precaution, in the event that it is claimed juror Hobbs' communication and conversation influenced his mind, will probably induce the court to grant a new trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the Guiteau trial

Washington, Dec. 21.—In the Guiteau trial to day Dr. Hamilton, of New York, first took the stand.

Scoville desired to have the other experts excluded duri g the testimony, but the court ruled against him.

During the argument Davidge was interrupted by Guiteau, who said: "It will cut this short, Judge, by saving I am negrous villies to have

Judge, by saying I am perfectly willing to have them here; I want them to learn all they can. I have so much confidence in their honor and integrity that—"

Davidge—That's precisely what I am coming

Guiteau-"You are on the right track, Judge: Guiteau—"You are on the right track, Judge; I'il take you on my side; you are engaged for my side of this case."

Witness was questioned at great length relative to the operations of minds, the significance of dreams and unconscious expressions as indicative of mantal processes. licative of mental processes.

Counsel for the prosecution protested against the apparent objective direction of the inquirthe apparent objective direction of the inquiries.

Scoville—(smiling)'-Well, gentlemen, I told you I did not know much about this subject."

Guiteau—"Then you had better get off the case, if you don't know anything about it. I think Reed and I can do better than you, indging by the way you are laboring." _ooking over the notes which Scoville held in his hand, he continued: "You've got a lot of stuff there. It's not in your handwriting. I guess it must have been contributed by some crank."

Davis asked if people adjudged medically in ane were not capable of judving between right and wrong.

Guiteau (quickly looking up from his writing) What bearing has that when a man is controlled by an irresistible impul-e? That's all th re is in this case (striking the table violently), and all this talk don't a count to anything.

Witness—There are a secret was a leave to the case of the case o

wit ses was then questioned at length regarding the books he had read, the patients he had thated, and his opportunities for investigating the subject of i sanity. He was asked how he came to form the opinion in Salem that the pi souer was insane, and why he had written counsel (Scoville) that such was his belief, replied, "From the statements I ha seen I thought he was actuated by an in ane delu sion, and that the uncontrollable influence under witch he acted was the outgrowth of that de ision. I wrote to you thinking that I might be of service to an insane man." Witness he changed he opinion as to the insanity of the prisoner, because he no longer believed to be ta e t's statements on which he had based his opinion before coming to Washington.

Guileau (impatiently) — Don't you understand, scoville, that 500 has medified his views, What's the use of waiting time on him?

Scoville was about to resume when Guiteau struck tr' table violently and cried: "Make the matt short. Its simply a matter of fact for the jury to oetermine whether my free agency was destroyed or not. Yet it was, and I won't have you compromise my life as you are doing by your stupid blunder-buss way of examining witnesses."

Guiteau afterwards frequently interrupted and round struck shorts.

casmining witnesses."

Guiteau afterwards frequently interrupted and roundly abused Scoville for incompetency, and charged him with compromising his case. Turning toward the Judge, Guiteau added deprecatively: "Scoville is a perfect left to this matter, and between him and Corkhill I have a pretty hard time; (general laughter) I'm a good natured man, (laughing) but I can't stand a buzz, and when I'm buzzed I want to talk right back."

Mr. Scovi e, who had borne everything before with a parent equanimity, seemed to feel very keenly this last evidence of hardless ingratitude. His voice trembled and for a minute he was unable to proceed. Even the prisoner realized the injustice of his conduct and apologized by saying: "You are doing very well, Scoville—to the best of your ability."

Several times afterward Guiteau denounced

Scoville, at one time in evident anger, and again with a scarcastic smile. "Why. your Honor," he shouted, "If I was indicted for manslaughter I'd be hung for murder if Scoville should idefend me."

Mrs. Scoville reached over to speak to Guiteau, when he snajed at her, "You keep your month shut; you are as big a fool as your husband.

THE LOST JEANNETTE.

Found at Last and the Crew Relieved.

The Jeannette Crushed in the Ice, but the Crew mostly arrive at the Mouth

8r. Petrassuro, Dec. 20.—Lieutenant General Anoutchine, Governor General of Eastern Siberia who has just arrived here, brought news that a steamer of the North American polar expedition which has been lost since 1879 has been discovered and assistance rendered the crew.

discovered and assistance rendered the crew.

CONFIRMATORY.

LONDON, Dec. 20 — A telegram from St. Petersburg says it is believed in that eity that the information brought by the Governor of Eastern Siberia of the discovery of a steamer in the Arctic refers to the Jeannette. The dispatch adds that the crew have suffered no loss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to-day received the following telegram from the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg:

The Jeannette was crushed in the ice January 11th, in latitude 77 degrees, longitude 157 degrees. The crew embarked in three boats, and were separated by wind and fog. Number 8, with 11 men. Engineer Melville commanding, reached the mouth of the Lena September 19th. Subsequently boat No. 1, with Captain DeLong, Dr. Ambler and 12 men reached the Lena in a pitiable condition. Prompt assistance was sent. Boat No 2 has not been heard from.

(Signed)

The following was transmitted from the Deparament of State at Washington.

Boat No 2 has not been heard from.

(Signed) Hoffman.

The following was transmitted from the Department of State at Washington:

Hoffman, Charge of Affaires, St. Peter burn:

Tender the hearty thanks of the President to all authorities or persons who have in any way been instrumental in assi ting the unfortunate survivors from the Jeannette, or furnishing information to this Government.

(Signed) Fuelingueses,

Secretary of State.

been instrumental in assi ting the unfortunate survivors from the Jeannette, or furnishing information to this Government.

(Signed)

FRELINGHUYER,

Sertetary of State.

ENCENEER MELVILLE'S DISPATCHES.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—A. special supplement of the official Gazette announces that all the telegrams from Engineer Melville, of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, he forwarded to their destinations as promptly as possible, and that the most energetic measures will be taken for the discovery of the remainder of the crew and those left on the lee at the mouth of Lena river. The news reached the government at Rutsk, Eastern Sheria, that on Sept. 14th three natives of Oulonoy, near Cape Carhay, 140 versts north of Cape Bikoff, discovered a boat containing eleven men; the men stated that they belonged to the Jeannette, and had undergone terrific sufferings.

On hearing the news the district deputy governor, with doctors and medicines, was immediately despatched to help the shipwrecked sallors, and was instructed to bring them to Jakutsk. The Governor was also instructed to make every effort to recover the remainder of the crew, 500 roubles being given him to defray the first expenses. Engineer Melville has telegraphed the American Legation at 't. Petersburg all the information forwarded by Hoffman to Washington. Engineer Melville forwarded by natives, long dispatches to Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald. For want of funds they have been forwarded by post, addressed to General Ignatief. On Oct. 20th, Nirdeman and Noras, seamen, who were in boat No. 1, joined their comrades, and stated that Dr. Ambler and twelve others had reached the northern mouth of the Lena and were starving. An expedition was at once sent to their rescue. The survivors lost everything. Engineer Melville says money is urgently needed and should be sent by telegraph to Jakutsk, he has urgently requested that 6,000 roubles be transmitted immediately to the Governor of Jakutsk, for the return and care of the shipwrecked men.

ATRAYELER'

**Second of the second of the is greater than Jackson was. He found one side of my head badly dedicient, though." The prisoner theu branched off to the "inspiration theory," and rattied on for some time in his off the prisoner theu branched off to the "inspiration theory," and was fairly well austained by Dr. Worcester, of Massachusetts, who refused, when upon the stand for the defense, to answer the hypothetic all question propounded by Scoville, test-ultidard in his opidion the prisoner was a sane manical question propounded by Scoville, test-ultidard in his opidion the prisoner was a sane manical question propounded by Scoville, test-ultidard in his opidion the prisoner was a sane manical question propounded by Scoville, test-ultidard in his opidion the prisoner was a sane manical that his opidion the prisoner was a sane manical to get for that opinion which covered the material facts in the prisoner since when the killed the worth a snap with the jury; not a snap, sir. Corkhill then read a hypothetic question, which covered the material facts in the prisoner since or insane when he killed threshelm.

Answer—I believe him to have been sane. Guiteau (anceringly)—Yes, sir; and you expect to get \$500 for your opinion.

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Kiddey-wort a a remea, which removes foul oumors from the blood, and creates healthy action in every organ. Torpid kidneys and liver lead to gravel, diabetes, constipation, piles and rheumatism. Kidney-Wort is the surest and safest remedy to use.—Rocky Mountain No.

The bill introduced by Mr. Cha mer of Mississippi, for the payment of the public debt and to stop the manufacture of money by corporations, provides for the issue by the government of \$360,-(00,000 of United States Treasury notes similar to the greenbacks, which shall be prepred for issue, and then any bank shalf be relieved from the tax on its deposits whenever it exchanges its national bank notes for them, and also its tax on circulation up to the month

of exchange therefor. One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what alied me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.—Home Jo 1722.